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WHOLE NO. 1800.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

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minutes.

## WAR AMONG THE ARCTIC WHALERS.

Civil Strife and Bloodshed in the  
Herschell Island Colony.

DESERTERS FIGHT PURSUERS.

Season of Jollity Starts in Well But is Soon  
Changed—Men Leave for Yukon Gold  
Fields—One Sailor Killed Another Badly  
Wounded—But One of Them Escaped.

A state of civil war prevails at Herschell Island, Arctic Ocean, or did last spring, which was the last time letters were dispatched to friends at home by the whaling colony in that frigid region. A batch of letters was received in this city Sunday morning, and the information they contain reads more like a dime novel or a story of pirate marauding than an actual recital of facts in a community of civilized men, says the New Bedford (Mass.) Republican Standard of September 14.

The winter colony at Herschell Island the past winter consisted of 13 vessels and about 500 persons. The Balena and Grampus, also of the fleet, wintered further eastward this year. The usual season of jollity and good cheer served to while away the dun, cold months, and sociability has been at a higher pitch than ever before. There were five women in the fleet this winter, Mrs. Greene, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Whiteside, and their entertainments were a source of great enjoyment.

But the early part of the winter saw a state of affairs arise which required the exercise of all the firmness and rigid discipline usually found in an army. Even then the safety of the colony was at times threatened and the greatest excitement prevailed. Soon after the fleet went into quarters, the men commenced to get excited over reports of rich finds of gold in the valley of the Yukon river, and the fever commenced to ferment among them to have a share in the harvest. As the hardships of winter came on these murmurings grew more intense, and desertion came to be momentarily ex- pected.

The first desertions took place November 5, when two Germans started away to walk across country to San Francisco. Five days later they came back, heartily sick of their determination, declaring that they had no idea San Francisco was so far off. One of them had a toe frozen.

On January 1st, in the midst of a blizzard, with the thermometer down to 46 below zero, an Indian came tottering into camp with the information that Second Mate Tilton of the steamer Alexander, who had left on the 15th was lost with his dog team, and unless aid reached him speedily would perish.

Second Mate Hill of the steamer Jeanette and Third Mate Curry of the Mary D. Hume started out for his relief. They found him in an Indian hut, suffering from frost-bites, and exhausted, but the Indians were doing their best for him. They started with him back to the fleet, and reached there on the 24th. Tilton was badly used up. Several of his fingers and toes were frozen and have since been amputated, but he was at the time of writing thought to be on the road to recovery.

A MEETING OF CAPTAINS.

January 21 seven more men deserted in a body and started for the Yukon. They broke into a storehouse on shore, stole a quantity of provisions several rifles, a sled and dog team. The size of the deserting party made things look serious, so a meeting of the captains of the fleet was held and martial law was declared throughout the settlement. A regular beach patrol, armed with loaded rifles, was established, and rigid orders were issued for all men forward to be on board before 8 p. m. every night.

On the 25th of January an expedition consisting of seven officers started in pursuit of the runaways. After proceeding five miles they got into a snarl as to leadership and came back to the ships with the information that they could get no further.

Three days later, January 28, another party was organized, with ample provision for discipline and generalship. After hard journey on the trail they came suddenly on the seven deserters early one morning, huddled around a fire cooking breakfast. The deserters were completely surprised, their arms being in the luggage packs, and at the point of the rifles they were forced to hold up their hands and surrender. On the return trip to the ships three of the prisoners escaped, but the other four were safely secured and heavily ironed.

Another wholesale desertion took place about midnight on the night of March 16th—an expedition which seriously threatened to cripple the forces of the fleet. At 11 p. m. twelve men from the various ships stole away for the Yukon. Next day a party of twenty officers and men started to overtake them. Several captains were in the party, and there were vehement assertions that they'd "have the rascals this time." But about 7 o'clock that night the captains came back. They were closely followed by terrified natives, fleeing to the ships for protection, saying that the pursuers had overtaken the deserters and that a hot fight was in progress. Such untoward

proceedings in the quiet Arctic regions frightened the natives almost out of their wits, and they fled in disorder, throwing away their clothes in the flight.

The news naturally elated the party aboard the fleet, for they thought it promised a speedy capture of the deserters. But their hopes were dashed to earth on the 18th when the pursuing expedition came back with no greater spoil than one small hand sled dragging peacefully behind them. They told a thrilling story, however. They said they had come up with the deserters on the evening of the 17th and a battle had ensued. The fugitives turned their sled up for a barricade and from behind it had opened fire on their pursuers. About 40 or 50 rifle shots were exchanged at 600 yards distance, but no one was hurt on either side. Most of the shots took effect on the barricade. After the fusilade had subsided an officer was sent forward with a flag of truce for a parley.

"Are there any captives in your party?" asked the ring-leader of the deserters.

"No," replied the man with the flag of truce.

"Then you can all go to hell," was the reply.

The pursuers didn't immediately follow the advice, but they held a consultation. Things had assumed a serious aspect, and if bullets were the missiles to be used, and to be used in this plen- teous form, none of the officers was willing to assume the responsibilities of command. So they decided to abandon the expedition and go back to Herschell Island, which they did.

The party of deserters had by this time grown to be a formidable force. They had started with only such equipment as they could haul on a single sled, and their armament was one rifle, but the men rapidly equipped themselves, however, by plundering the natives' and ship's storehouses.

At the end of their first eight miles they came to a native village and sacked it. At the point of the rifle, the inhabitants were forced to retire and the deserters beat the squaws off brutally. The natives fled to the ships and the marauders helped themselves to the stores. Soon after they captured a sled in charge of two natives and secured thereby a dozen rifles and considerable ammunition.

SHOTS EXCHANGED.

On March 22, two captains started for the camp of the Igillick Indians to see if the deserters could not be arrested as they passed through the realm of that tribe. On the 26th they met two of the ship's officers with a party of native allies, returning with six of the deserters, one of them badly wounded. Five of the party had escaped and one was killed in a battle.

It appears that after the engagement referred to above, the marauders started up the river, robbing the ship storehouses and native huts until they reached Hoffman's camp. Hoffman was an officer of the Wanderer, and his camp consisted of a log house, which he used in his hunting and trading expeditions. At the time the deserters reached there, Hoffman and most of the party had escaped and one was killed in a battle.

The native was easily overcome and then the deserters proceeded to destroy things, "out of pure cussedness," as one writer puts it. They cut up the blankets and clothing, smashed the boats into splinters, scattered the flour, powder and shot out on the ground, and left the place absolutely destitute of supplies, except for the two or three days' provisions which Hoffman had with him.

The native escaped and managed to reach Hoffman and give the alarm. Hoffman was a man of determination. He gathered his forces—about ten men, and aid reached him speedily would perish. Second Mate Hill of the steamer Jeanette and Third Mate Curry of the Mary D. Hume started out for his relief. They found him in an Indian hut, suffering from frost-bites, and exhausted, but the Indians were doing their best for him. They started with him back to the fleet, and reached there on the 24th. Tilton was badly used up. Several of his fingers and toes were frozen and have since been amputated, but he was at the time of writing thought to be on the road to recovery.

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The captured party was returned to the fleet at Herschell Island and put in irons. At the time of writing, early in May, the wounded man, it was thought, would not recover.

Many of the men who created the trouble were to have come down this year, and their operations are looked upon by whalers as particularly foolhardy.

A man in London is making a lot of money by lending out a £1,000 Bank of England note for swell weddings to be exhibited as the gift of the bride's father. A man is sent along to watch the note, and can be made very useful in exhibiting the presents.

Both Senators Lyman and Holstein are out of the race according to the new law which provides that Senators cannot be appointed to other positions during the term for which they are elected. D. H. Hitchcock would probably not accept the place if it were offered him owing to his failing health.

Gilbert F. Little, the most prominent

## SUDDEN DEATH OF JUDGE S. L. AUSTIN.

Expires at Waimea while on His Way to Court.

END OF AN HONORED LIFE.

Resident of the Islands for Nearly Twenty Years—His Long Term as Judge—Respected by all—Remains Sent to Hilo—Candidates Mentioned for the Vacant Judgeship, Etc.

and successful lawyer in Hilo, would probably decline for the reason that his practice pays him better than the judgeship. The permanent appointment will not be made until the president returns to Honolulu, and perhaps not until after the Hawaii term closes.

### THE BLACK BLIGHT.

A Correspondent Gives and Asks Information.

MR. EDITOR:—I observe in the columns of an evening paper here an article describing a blight on coffee trees in North Kona. Permit me to ask in your columns if Professor Koebel's attention has been called to the fact that on some plantations the primaries have been apparently sealed at the tops with what appears to be a greenish wax, the effect of which was, I have been assured by a planter, to stay the further straight outward growth of the primaries on trees two to three years old.

The remedy taken by the planter quoted is to remove this wax with the point of a knife when detected, thereby securing the regular extension of the growth. I mention this for the purpose of drawing from others any external causes which their observation and practical study of the coffee plant may lead them to consider as likely to account for what I would call "black blight," and which to external observation appears first to attack the end of the berry-laden primary.

This black blight is to be seen at present in North as well as South Kona. Such observations might well, through your columns, be given every publicity, drawing forth the planters' ideas of cause and effect, and if doing nothing more than putting scientific investigation on probable good trails for fixing the enemies of coffee plant life, a good purpose will have been served.

I would like to encroach upon your space to a further extent, and would like the following query to be answered by anyone qualified to do so:

Will greater evaporation from the soil take place when uncovered by a-a than when covered by it? In other words, would the porous a-a assist in the retention of the moisture within the soil beneath it, or otherwise?

Would the piling of the a-a close up to and around the coffee trees be an advantage or otherwise to the trees' growth? How and wherefore would they be affected?

X. Y. Z.

"McKibbin is about the only bowler I know who can break the ball both ways with accuracy," said Captain Trott. "In Australia the wickets are so hard and true that it is very difficult to get any break on the balls, but on some of the grounds in England McKibbin had so much spin on the ball that it often broke right across the wicket, and he had to pitch it so far to the off that the batsmen could always cover the stumps with their bodies."

If the Mariposa remains in port during the day, efforts will be

## MORE OF MEXICAN COFFEE DISTRICTS.

Something of Recent Crops and Varieties of Berry.

### PART II. OF U. S. CONSUL'S REPORT

Conditions of Soil and Climate—What Gives Best Returns—Action of Rain and Winds. Plants Grown From Seeds How Bed is Prepared and Plants Treated, Etc.

(Continued from September 29.)

#### COFFEE DISTRICTS OF MEXICO.

Coffee is not indigenous to the country, but it was originally brought from the West Indies about 1790. Still, it was not until 1818 that the plant was properly cultivated, when Don Juan A. Gomez, the benefactor of Cordoba, demonstrated to the world that Mexico truly had the soil and climate essential to the raising of coffee.

The tree is cultivated in the cantons of Acayucan, Chicontepec, Cosamalopan, Coatepec, Cordova, Huatusco, Jalacingo, Jalapa, Minatitlan, Misantla, Orizaba, Ozuluama, Papantla, Tuxpan, Tuxtla, and Zongolica, State of Veracruz; in the municipalities of Balancan, Cardenas, Comalcalco, Cunduacan, Frontera, Huimanguillo, Jalapa, Macuspana, Nacaigua, Paraizo, San Juan Bautista, Tacotalpa, and Teapa, Tabasco; in the departments of Chiapa, Chilon, Cometan, La Liberdad, Mezcalapa, Pichucalco, Simojovel, Sononuco, and Tuxtla, Gutierrez; in the districts of Choapam, Cuicatlán, Ejutla, Ixtlan, Jameitepec, Juchitan, Juquila, Juxtlahuaca, Miahualtlan, Pochutla, Tehuantepec, Teotitlan, Tlaxiaco, Tuxtepec, Villa Alta, and Yautepet, Oaxaca; in the districts of Atlixco, Chiautla, Huanchinango, Matamoros, Tepeji, Tehuacan, Tetela, Tezitztlan, Tlatlauhui, Zacapoaxtla, and Zacatlan, Puebla; in the districts of Hueyula, Jacala, Molango, Tenango, Tulancingo, and Zacamitlpan, Hidalgo; in the municipality of Jalpan, Queretaro; in the partidos of Ciudad de Valles, Hidalgo, Tamazunchale, and Tancanhuitz, San Luis Potosi; in the districts of Cuernavaca, Jonacatepec, Morelos, Tetecala, and Yautepec, Morelos; in the partidos of Cuautitlan, Temascaltepec, Tenancingo, and Valle de Bravo, Mexico; in the districts of Alarcon, Acula-ma, Allende, Bravos, Galeana, and Morelos, Guerrero; in the districts of Apatzingan, Ario, Coacalco, Jiquilpan, Tacambaro, Uriapan, Zamora, and Titaquero, Michoacan, in the cantons of Autlan, Cuidad Guzman, Guadalajara, La Barca, Mascota, Sayula, and Tequila, Jalisco; and in the departments of Ahuacatlan, Acaponteta, Compaseta, and Tepic, Territory of Tepic; and in the districts of Alvarez, Centro, Collina, and Medellin, Colima.

#### COFFEE CROP OF 1895.

The total production of coffee in 1895 was 24,537,859 kilograms (53,982,509 pounds), distributed among the different States as follows:

Chiapas, 1,997,682; Colima, 332,283; Guerrero, 13,528; Hidalgo, 400,455; Jalisco, 166,216; Mexico, 106,879; Michoacan, 477,114; Morelos, 93,132; Oaxaca, 9,784,448; Puebla, 1,278,772; Queretaro, 4,417; San Luis Potosi, 568,118; Tabasco, 268,201; Tepic, 63,237; and Veracruz, 8,977,482.

The production of the country represents more than 50,000,000 trees. Since 1892, the States which have increased their plantations more than twofold are Chiapas, Oaxaca, Veracruz, and Puebla.

The ratio increase in the total production for the last two or three years is about 33 per cent. annually. The consumption keeps pace with the production. As railroads open up new markets and transportation becomes cheaper, the working classes are becoming habituated to the daily use of the aromatic bean. Moreover, the exportation is increasing in ratio every year. The United States imported from Mexico in 1888 more than 7,000 tons; in 1890, 10,333 tons; in 1891, 14,044 tons; in 1894, 16,080 tons; and in 1895, 17,631 tons.

#### VARIETIES OF MEXICAN COFFEE.

The coffee plant mostly cultivated in Mexico is a subvariety of the mocha or *Coffea arabica*. This is an evergreen partaking more of the nature of a shrub, which, in a state of cultivation, varies in height from 5 to 7 feet. The range of this species is at elevations of from 1,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, south of latitude 22 deg. north, where the temperature does not fall below 55 deg. F. still, the most favorable climate for it would be where the temperature does not fall below 60 deg. nor rise above 80 deg. in the shade, as to humidity, there should be from 35 to 150 inches of rain the year, and the plant should be irrigated during the dry season if required.

The myrtle kind which is considered as second in quality is also extensively cultivated. It is very similar to the java, and is distinguished from the mocha variety by its larger leaves and the smaller size of the flowers. It is harder than the mocha, and is cultivated at higher temperatures. It is cultivated in the Cordoba, Oaxaca, and Chiapas, with excellent results, as the climate of elevation changes, and the temperature is lower.

In the opinion of the author, the coffee plant is best suited to the climates of elevation, changing, and the temperature is lower.

and least of all the coffee trees adapted to the climates of Mexico, and will stand a very high temperature.

#### CONDITIONS OF SOIL AND CLIMATE.

As the coffee tree has a long taproot, it will thrive better on land where the soil is deep. The best soil in Mexico is a well-drained, loamy one, either of a virgin mountainous composition, or of a volcanic nature. It is very suitable and less manuring is then for the plants, as the rocks are continuously adding to the soil by the decomposing action of the air, and other natural forces.

The climate most adaptable in Mexico is that found in the mountainous regions, with a range of temperature from 55 deg. to 86 deg. F. The best coffee is grown at elevations varying from 2,200 to 4,500 feet above the sea, in sections south of Veracruz; but in locations below latitude 21 deg. north, the north limit of the coffee zone on the Gulf side, the climate being cooler, the bush requires lower elevations, ranging from 600 to 3,000 feet.

The plant is, however, cultivated by some planters at much lower levels, and even within a few miles from the seashore. For instance, in Misantla, Acayucan, Nacayuca, and San Juan Bautista, Tabasco. An extremely wet climate is not favorable to the coffee plant, and it will not thrive in very exposed situations.

If proper aspect, as regards sun and winds, can not be obtained, the exposure can nearly always be modified by shelter belts of trees.

On the Pacific side, the prevailing south winds must be avoided at low elevations, and on this side the tree can be planted at much higher elevations, as the range which branches off at Jalisco and joins the Toluca Mountain and the Popocatapetl Peak breaks off the cold north winds and shelters the regions below it. As to direct sun exposure, when it is desirable to take advantage of the heat at high elevations, it is always convenient to acquire, as far as possible, a southern exposure, but where the elevation is low and the temperature is high, such an exposure would be injurious to the plant, in which case it is better to procure an eastern exposure. Generally, the action of the rains modifies the temperature in the tropics, and at elevations between 2,000 and 4,500 feet above sea level, clouds gather along the mountains almost every day before the rays of the noon sun bear their strong influence in those localities. On the Gulf side, the trees that have an eastern sun exposure, so that the sun strikes them during the morning, thrive better and yield more.

#### PROPAGATING THE PLANTS.

Coffee plants in Mexico are mostly propagated by seed, and the seedlings are either raised in seed beds, or taken up from under cultivated trees. After or at the time of commencing the clearing a sheltered level piece of land in a location within easy reach of a good supply of water is chosen for a nursery, which should have a soil of the same quality and not less fertile than that of the future plantation. The plot should be thoroughly cleared and the seed bed prepared by stirring and inverting the soil with hoes or mattocks, dug to a depth of from 10 to 14 inches and slightly raised to promote drainage. The ground is divided into sections 5 feet in width and 40 feet in length, leaving walks of 4 feet in width and at a slightly lower level than the surface of the beds, which ought to be surrounded by drains.

The number of plants in the nursery beds ought to be three times that required in the plantation, so that the planter will always have good trees to select for transplanting, with a reserve of trees for replacing those which fail.

The seeds adapted to germination must be perfectly formed and have reached a proper degree of maturity, the latter quality being recognized by its having reached full development and by falling from the mother plant. The best-formed coffee is that which is called planchuela, but the "caracolillo" (pea berry) in it should be avoided. After taking the pulp off, the berry, slightly dampened, is exposed to the sun for a day, and then the seeds are placed with their flat sides downward, at a depth of about an inch below the surface. The sower makes narrow furrows in the earth with small sticks across the ridges at a distance of 8 inches, the one from the other; another laborer follows, placing the coffee beans in the furrows, 6 inches apart, until the ridge is completed. Immediately afterward, the seed beds are watered with a sprinkler, and this is done every other day for forty days, at the end of which the seedling begins to appear. This operation generally takes place in the months of May and June, in places where the rains are early as in Oaxaca, Michoacan, Puebla, Morelos, and Guerrero.

The nursery may receive the benefit of these rains; but in Veracruz, Chiapas, and other states, it is mostly done in the months of September, October, November, and as late as December.

In production, it is safe to say that 2 pounds of coffee seeds will give from 1,000 to 1,600 seedlings. Having terminated the sowing, it is necessary to shelter the beds with a trellis work made of sticks supported by forked trunks, having a height of 4 feet and enclosing the whole surface of the beds. The seed beds are then covered with damp straw or dried grass, and the trellis with banana or plantain leaves, allowing a few intervals to permit the light to penetrate. As the seedlings grow, the grass and straw are removed, gradually and in combination with the weeds which are always growing in the beds. When the plants are 12 inches high they are transplanted.

At the opening of the rainy season, the lateral branches, should be planted, if possible, at the commencement of the rainy season. In the months of June and July, the plants should be watered daily, when the ground is moist from recent rains; but it should not be too wet, else the tender horizontal roots

as soon as the seedlings come up may wither, so it is advisable to replace them directly from the seed.

#### PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

The first stage in attending to the work of preparing the plot to be planted is commenced in the first part of the dry season (January or February), which in the tropical region generally begins in the month of November. The first part of the work consists in cutting down all the underbrush and small vegetation, with either the machete, hoe or garbado; this operation is followed by felling the large trees with axes or saws, leaving a few suitable trees every 20 or 25 feet, either way, to furnish shade for the young plants. The branches must be lopped and then strewn evenly over the ground, and stumps left to rot on the ground. The large trunks which can afford timber for use in buildings and in other improvements are carried away, while those which can not be utilized in this manner are left lying on the ground. In four weeks, on a sunny day after the morning dew has evaporated and when the wind is blowing in the proper direction, the whole heap of twigs, brushwood, etc., is burned. The burning of the brush on the ground in the preparation of the future plantation, especially in rich virgin lands, destroys many a seed that would otherwise produce weeds and all sorts of vermin and insects. Yet, where possible, it is better not to burn the brush, but to pack it in lines between the young plants.

The land having been cleared, the next thing is to line it out and then sow in corn so as to harvest it before June or July.

#### METHODS OF PLANTING.

In Mexico, as most of the coffee lands are hilly, area and configuration exercise a great influence on the distribution of the plants; hence lining, or marking and distance, must be regulated by the topography of the plot. The arrangement that has been adopted by the greater part of the planters in this country is that of dividing the land into blocks, generally 100 meters each way (328 feet square or 2.47 acres) which are separated by roads 4 meters (13.12 feet) in width. In marking the plot, care should be taken to get the lines symmetrical, for a badly lined plantation causes much trouble in cultivation and harvesting. A good way to line out the land is to get two or three laborers to make a stake line, called "maestra" (the main line) throughout the distance intended to be planted, endeavoring to make it as straight as possible. For this purpose two straight sticks are cut according to the length of the distance desired between each tree; with these sticks, the spaces are measured out along the ground. Then a laborer follows, placing the sticks straight into the ground until the main line is completed. From this line the other lines are staked out, the places where the coffee trees have to be planted being thus indicated.

The distance at which coffee trees should be planted will vary according to the soil and the lay of the land. On very fertile soil, where there is an abundance of nutritive elements, the distance adopted ought never to be less than that which is required for the lateral development of the plant. In that case the distance should not be less than 10 feet (3.20 meters) either way, which should give 435 to 450 trees to the acre. On poor soil and also on steep hillsides, shorter distances may be used, but the trees should never be closer than 7 by 7½ feet, which would give a little over 500 trees to the acre. For an average soil, with little or no exposure, 681 trees, 8 by 8 feet distant, would be a fair number. Along a laborer follows, placing the sticks straight into the ground until the main line is completed. From this line the other lines are staked out, the places where the coffee trees have to be planted being thus indicated.

#### CULTIVATION OF THE PLANTS.

After the young plants are established in the fields, they will require constant weeding; this may be done at intervals of three or four months by using the machete, hoe, or a scraper pulled by a mule. Whichever plan is used, the ground must not be penetrated more than 2 or 3 inches, to avoid injuring the surface roots of the coffee trees, but should be well loosened around the tree and the weeds rooted out. The weeds should be gathered and placed in holes made in the middle of every four trees (burying them in different holes, in each weeding), where they will rot and become manure, serving also the purpose of keeping the moisture in the ground, thus preventing the withering of the tree where irrigation is impossible. If the ground of the plantation is very steep and the soil inclined to be washed away, it is better not to keep it too clean of grass and not to root out the weeds, as these retain the earth by their roots and stems that lie on the soil.

It is a question with many Mexican coffee growers whether the tree should be topped and pruned, as a good many trees have thrived splendidly and yielded well by merely taking off the suckers or sprouts and by keeping each one entirely free from contact with the other trees. But if the coffee trees are allowed to grow unrestrained, they will become very tall, especially the myrtle and the liberia. In these cases, it is very difficult to pick the berries, for the trees when not topped, generally bear mostly at the top, as, frequently, many of the lower branches die out as the trees increase in height. A system of topping has been devised, and it consists in removing the two primaries—the one or two top branches—by a sloping outward cut close to the stem, and then the top by an oblique cut, so that the stumps resemble a cross; but when the stem is thin and tender, its cutting should be done by means of the thumb and forefinger.

This operation should be performed after the plant has borne its third or fourth crop of flowers and reached 6 feet in height. Besides the above advantage, the topping increases the spread and fruitfulness of the lower branches, and prevents strong winds from having as much effect on the plantation as they would if the trees were higher. Proper pruning of coffee trees is also very important, for if allowed to grow unchecked, they will become a tangled mass of stems, branches and leaves, and will bear very small crops. The trees having been topped, all suckers must be removed. These are vigorous, erect shoots that spring up between the main stem and the horizontal branches, and sometimes on these branches, which should be torn off with the thumb and forefinger. This operation should be performed after the plant has borne its third or fourth crop of flowers and reached 6 feet in height. Besides the above advantage, the topping increases the spread and fruitfulness of the lower branches, and prevents strong winds from having as much effect on the plantation as they would if the trees were higher.

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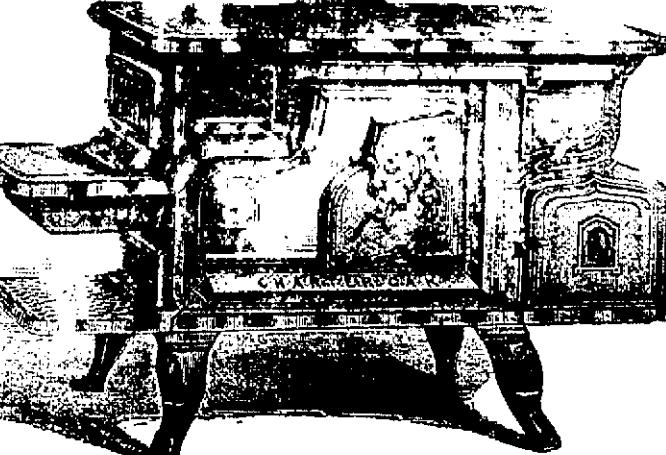
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sprouts appearing on the stem up to  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 feet from the ground should always be destroyed, and only in case a big space is found between the branches, should a sprout be left, in order to make up for this defect. Pruning should be done after the rainy season on such trees as have borne fruit, and directly after the crop has been gathered. This operation should be resorted to once a year, because otherwise twigs sprout everywhere, and it is impossible for the sap to supply nourishment to such numerous outlets and at the same time be productive. To obtain the largest and most constant production is certainly the most important object of pruning. The dry twigs found on the trees after the crop should be torn off with the hands only; for the soft parts, shears must be used; for the bark and smaller branches, a sharp knife will do; but trunks and strong branches are better pruned with a fine, sharp, and small saw.

The pruning ought to be done with a perfectly clean cut, as the coffee tree suffers greatly from any wounds that may be left by the instruments; for this reason, close pruning is very dangerous.

The careful planter will every year observe whether the plants already set out become diseased or withered, replacing these and those that have died. For this reason, as stated before, the nursery ought to contain three times the number of plants.

Generally, if the soil of the plantation is originally of sufficient fertility, little or no manure will be required, if the leaves that fall annually from the trees and the vegetation that grows between the rows are turned under the soil to decay.

An excellent manure is made from alternate layers of sugar-cane refuse, the hull and pulp of the coffee berry, yard manure, and bone dust. Fertilizers should be applied only to those plantations that show weakness and decay, and, excepting animal manure, should not be put on during the dry season.

The best time to apply all fertilizers is during the rains; about 6 inches in depth of manure will last three years.

#### HARVESTING THE CROP.

In districts having the necessary factors to make them first class, the plant will begin to flower from eighteen to twenty months after transplanting, and the third to fourth year of growth. In districts less fertile, the plant does not flower until the second year after transplanting, and in very poor ones, until the third year. In low places and districts of an elevation less than 1,200 feet above the sea level, the trees begin to flower in the month of January and the flowering season lasts until March. In medium high places, as early as February the coffee twigs begin to break out into small, white blooms, and by July they will be in the green berry.

In districts of about 4,000 or 4,500 feet altitude the tree is still flowering as late as June or July. In lower elevated places the fruit begins to mature about September, and by the end of October all the berries are ripe, but in sections of medium height the picking usually begins in November and lasts until the end of February or March.

When the berries have a deep red color or nearly red-black they are picked separately by hand and dropped into a small bag about 18 inches square, suspended from the neck of the picker; when full the bags are emptied into baskets measuring from 50 to 75 pounds, which are placed at intervals in the path of the pickers. The quickest and most preferable way to gather the crops is to spread cloths beneath the trees and have the berries shaken into them. In wet weather the berries should not be allowed to get overripe. The crop is generally gathered by women and children, who are paid 25 cents per basket, each basket producing from 10 to 15 pounds of clean coffee. About three bushels of berries can be picked by a good worker in a day, and this quantity will yield about 30 pounds of dry coffee.

#### YIELD OF MEXICAN TREES.

The first yield of a tree cultivated in a suitable location produces from 2 to 4 ounces of merchantable coffee during the year; the second crop yields twice as much, and the third crop, when it has its full bearing, is double the yield of the previous year, and runs up as high as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. Of course this is a fair average given, and in many fertile districts of Chiapas, Michoacan, Oaxaca, Hidalgo, Guerrero and Puebla official reports give from 3 to 5 pounds per tree in its full growth and from four years after transplanting.

The yield of coffee depends mainly on the climate, soil and cultivation; in the hot zone, along the low sections, the tree is apt to be very prolific, but the product—the bean—must necessarily be light and shallow and the plant short lived. A pound per tree on an average would be a very good return.

The tree in some districts lives for twenty years after reaching its full bearing period, maintaining itself in a vigorous state and giving the same yield; but experienced planters assert that after the twenty-fifth year the plant begins to show symptoms of decay, its crops decreasing gradually year after year and ceasing altogether about the thirtieth year.

Trees planted at a medium distance apart, having a fine quality of soil, good care from time of planting, and careful attention with them when seedlings, will yield a good crop at 30 years of age. The longevity of the Mexican tree also depends on the development of the principal root, or taproot, and consequently on the depth to which it can penetrate, and the fertility of the soil.

#### ENEMIES OF THE COFFEE TREE.

Although there are few plants less exposed to the attacks of insects and disease, the coffee tree has certain enemies, both animal and fungous, which require attention, but none of these present great difficulties in overcoming. A growth of moss is probably indicative of too much moisture and a generally feeble condition. Parasites or insects are easily destroyed by a free use of flour of sulphur, and by coloring and sprinkling the trees with a weak solution of lime, after having rubbed the trunk and branches with a piece of gunny sack or by spraying the trees with soap water, to which a very small quantity of kerosene oil has been added. Proper tillage, plenty of air, careful weeding and judicious manuring

will obviate all remedies. By keeping the rows clear and the shade trees trimmed all animals and insects, like rats, mice and ants, will be kept away from the plantation.

#### PREPARATION FOR MARKET.

The old method of preparing the coffee for market is still in vogue among the natives. The fruit gathered during the day is placed on thin matting, not soled, that would produce fermentation in the pulp, the moisture of which would destroy the bright color of the berry and turn it black. The next day, after the mist has disappeared and the sun comes out in its full vigor, the contents of the mats are emptied on the drying yard. The yard should be made of stone, covered with a coating of mortar (lime and sand), built sloping so that the water can run off quickly and the yard not be damp when the coffee is out to dry. While the berries are out on the drying yard they are turned over two or three times, so that the rays of the sun will play over the whole surface. When the weather does not permit outside drying, a large and well ventilated dry room, with a paved floor, is used. The above operation is performed for several days, until the berry is thoroughly dry; then follows flailing and treading out the grain from the dry husks with the feet. The last cleaning of the berry by the natives is accomplished by placing the berries in a large mortar, made of earth or hollowed from a log, thoroughly beaten and worked with an immense pestle or maul. After the husk has been thoroughly beaten it is separated from the chaff by being poured from a basket held on the shoulder to a matting on the ground, the chaff being blown from it as it falls by the wind and a strong, rapid fanning from a large palm-woven fan operated by the other hand of the cleaner. The above system will do for persons of limited amount of capital, small plantations and places inaccessible to machinery.

The process is not very satisfactory in its results, as the grain is apt to be injured, and the operation is slow and expensive. It would justify the planter to buy hand machinery, if his means and the size of his plantation will not allow him to go into the business on a larger scale. A small pulper, huller and separator, capable of turning out daily between 1,500 and 2,000 pounds, can be purchased in the United States for \$250 (United States), with an additional cost of \$250 (Mexican) for freight and duties.

For marketing the coffee the bean is classified into "caracollo," first and second class, and packed in bags of 150 and 200 pounds, the lighter sacks containing the best grades; however, the good planters store their coffee un-hulled (cafe en pergaminio), after being perfectly dried.

#### ESTIMATE OF COSTS AND PROFITS.

I append herewith an estimate of the average cost of establishing a plantation and of the profit, taken from data in various coffee districts.

#### FIRST YEAR.

	American Currency.
Cost of clearing 100 acres (from \$6 to \$10 per acre).....	\$1,000.00
Cost of lining and staking (from \$3.50 \$4 per 1,000 holes).....	240.00
Cost of digging holes (from \$10.50 to \$12).....	720.00
Cost of 60,000 plants, at \$5 to \$10 per 1,000.....	600.00
Cost of planting 60,000 plants, at \$8 to \$9 per 1,000.....	540.00
Cost of replacing 25 per cent. of the trees planted.....	465.00
Cost of weeding three or four times, at \$2.50 to \$3 per acre each time.....	1,200.00
Cost of 100,000 nursery seedlings, at \$3 to \$5 per 1,000.....	500.00
Cost of tools.....	150.00
Cost of houses.....	250.00
Cost of fencing.....	250.00
	\$5,915.00

#### SECOND YEAR.

Weeding three times, at \$2.25 to \$2.50.....	750.00
Sundries .....	100.00

#### THIRD YEAR.

Weeding .....	750.00
Pruning and tapping (\$2.50 to \$3.50 per 1,000 trees).....	210.00
Pulping house and store .....	1,500.00

Pulper, huller and separator .....	500.00
Bags, etc. ....	150.00
Gathering 75,000 lbs. of berries (1,500 bushels), at 50 to 75 cents per quintal.....	562.50

Curing 15,000 lbs. of coffee, at \$4 to \$5 per quintal of 100 lbs. ....	750.00
Sundries .....	100.00

Less value of crop this year, 15,000 lbs. at 30 cents per lb. ....	4,500.00
	11,287.50

11,287.50	4,522.50
	6,787.50

13,437.50	6,650.00
	4,500.00

18,000.00	4,562.50
	4,562.50

Profit at the end of fourth year.....	4,562.50
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This estimate is made, leaving out of consideration the cost of the land generally from \$5 to \$25 per acre.

Dr. William S. Cockrell, son of United States Senator Cockrell, of Missouri says:

"I have been a resident of Mexico for five years, have been engaged in raising sugar cane, coffee and other tropical fruits on a hacienda near San Juan Evangelista, in the State of Vera-

Cruz, and have had exclusive control of Mexican labor. I find them a class exceedingly susceptible to the management by which they are controlled; they are easily rendered useless by injudicious management, and may be maintained at a high standard with care, and by a rigid enforcement of orders and rules, with no familiarity whatever exercised toward the men, as that encourages insubordination. The lower the wages, the better the service; even though below 1 cent a day, as then they have no excess to waste and so not many holidays on which to waste it."

A writer thus says of the Indians on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec:

"The Indians on the Isthmus are the most industrious, honest and peaceful in Mexico, of mild and gentle disposition, and not inclined toward war or disturbances of any nature. They are very muscular, and possess wonderful endurance. In color, they are lighter than our own Indians; their features are much finer and the expression of the face more pleasant.

"At present, abundant labor is available at an average cost of 50 cents per day for a full-grown man, and, if employed regularly, from \$10 to \$12 per month (Mexican silver). Women and children do a great deal of the work on a coffee plantation, and during the picking season the major part of it, for which they receive a much smaller compensation than men. After a plantation is five years old, the owner can figure his labor at an average cost of 25 cents per day."

#### CAUTION TO UNITED STATES INVESTORS.

As there has been a coffee boom created in the United States by the real estate agents, the tourists to Mexico, the agents of railroad and steamship lines, as well as many of the residents here engaged in other business, it may be well for me to suggest to the people of the United States not to believe all the exaggerated reports sent out from this country. I take this special means of doing so. Many of the reports are highly colored for a purpose. In the unsettled condition of the agricultural and laboring population of the United States, these boomers see their opportunity, believing there may be a disposition to believe that "there is a spot of gold at the end of the rainbow," and that all that is necessary is for them to come here and regain their failing fortunes without much labor. This is a serious error.

Not all the places found in the torrid zone are adapted to the development of the coffee tree. Coffee may be profitably grown at an elevation of 800 to 900 metres (about 2,700 feet), but beyond 1,000 metres it does not produce enough to justify its cultivation. Coffee grows well at Orizaba, but not beyond 1,000 miles northwest and at an elevation of 7,500 feet. The climate in the coffee producing regions is generally pleasant, neither too hot nor too cool. The nights are especially pleasant and refreshing, arising, it may be, from the peculiar formation of that country and the constant interchange of air currents from the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The production of coffee here is like that of other crops in the United States, governed by the season, soil and cultivation.

INDIVIDUAL ESTIMATES.

Joseph Walsh of Philadelphia says: "The industry of coffee culture is still in its infancy in Mexico, though the product is of a superior quality and grading among the best grown in any country of the world.

"Mexican coffee is worth at present from 20 to 22 cents per pound in the American market, while the average cost of production is 7 cents. A plantation will pay from 100 to 200 per cent on the capital invested, each tree yielding annually from 3 to 10 pounds.

"The value of coffee plantations in full bearing is calculated at the rate of \$1 per grown tree, a single acre producing from 600 to 800 trees.

"The soil and climate suitable for coffee growing are also adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, beans, bananas, and most tropical and subtropical fruits. But among all marketable fruits the growing of which is here accessory to coffee culture, the pineapple is the least expensive and most profitable, especially where the planter has close and cheap transportation to the Gulf ports."

"Two or more individuals may club together and aggregate the above mentioned capital, or more, and accomplish the same end, but by no means let any small capitalist undertake to cultivate over 100 acres in coffee and other necessary crops. This 100 acres may be made self-supporting the first year by cultivating 25 or 30 acres of it in coffee and other things in connection with chicken and hog raising, having a vegetable garden, and by all means a medium sized nursery of twenty-five thousand coffee seedlings to be ready for the balance of the hundred acres.

"Among the reasons is the extraordinary profit which the production of coffee offers.

"The cost of its production in Mexico in general is between 5 and 10 cents per pound (Mexican), and it sells at from 25 to 32 cents.

"Mexico has important advantages. \* \* \* She has a territory adapted in soil and climate to this form of cultivation, and in the Indians an excellent body of laborers, perhaps better fitted for this kind of work than the ordinary laborers of any other country.

"From an examination of the statistics we get the following general results, showing the exports of coffee from Mexico:

"In 1873, 1,432,100 pounds; in 1883, 18,598,419 pounds; in 1889, 21,755,956 pounds; in 1890, 27,737,056 pounds."

# Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 6, 1896

Our evening contemporary makes a half-hearted attempt to say that it is a leader in journalism or something else. We would suggest that our esteemed etc., come right out and say that it thinks it is a leader. Such a statement could do no harm, and would furnish amusement for the suffering public.

Apropos of Li Hung Chan's remarks upon Chinese exclusion from the United States, the Baltimore Herald was credited with expressing the concensus of American opinion when it said "The only chance of securing a modification will be through persuading his countrymen at home to adopt the usages of enlightened civilization. If they can establish the fact, which is now seriously doubted, that they are susceptible of the enlightenment of Western civilization, Congress may be induced to consider the propriety of repealing the exclusion laws."

The son of a United States Senator who is planting coffee in Mexico says that the less he pays his men the better they work, and they are withal better satisfied with their condition, in consequence of having less money to waste. This is an extraordinary state of affairs, and places Mexican labor on the same plane as a good many individuals who cannot stand prosperity; the only way for them to be kept in condition to work is to allow only starvation wages. Hawaii gets some pretty poor material for labor sometimes, but fortunately it has not dropped to the Mexican level yet.

The plan of extending kindergarten work to the plantations is a unique idea, but none the less to be commended. The isolated life of the children in many districts is not conducive to moral elevation or mental developments. If the spark of intelligence could be found in the early life of the plantation bred children the country will certainly be sure of a higher grade citizen in later years. Let the good work go on. From all appearances the kindergarten is to open the way to the solution of the problem of how our numerous races are to be amalgamated and become nationalized from the Anglo-Saxon standpoint.

It would certainly be highly pleasing to the public if the trip of the base ball champions to Maui could be made the forerunner of inter-Island base ball contests. To have young men from the other Islands take part in the regular base ball schedule would give a new and healthy interest to the game, both here and in the outer districts. The latter, of course, are at a disadvantage just at present in not being able to have the same number of men to draw from, and possibly less time to devote to practice, but if the plan once got started it would be possible to hold some very interesting inter-Island games, both here, on Maui, and perhaps Hawaii. When steamers begin to run more frequently an inter-Island league ought not to be such a far distant possibility.

The death of Judge Austin will open a fight for the Hawaii judgeship that has been simmering for a long time. In fact the position is the most coveted of any on the Island of Hawaii, since the incumbent when once fairly settled need not fear the vaporings and frothings of the opposing factions. There has been no prospective appointment of late years in which the opposing candidates and their friends have taken such an intense interest, an interest so intense in fact that the advocates seem to think the life of the country and the next coffee crop depend upon the action of the President. This paper has comparatively few suggestions to offer until the aspirants begin to show their colors. It seems fitting however, that the next Judge should be selected from the legal lights of the Island of Hawaii, and that he should be a man who has a good record for activity and ability as a practicing lawyer.

That wheat and silver always go together when silver is used as prime money wheat brings high prices has been a regulation cry of the enemies of sound money. The men who believe that the law of supply and demand will properly regulate the exchange and prices of all products seem to forget their stand on principle when they come to discuss wheat. The facts show that the decline in the value of wheat since the sevenies has come from excess of production in comparison to the consumptive demand. In 1879-80 inclusive the United States had produced an average of 33,118 bushels. In the four years 1881-84 the average crop was 18,696 bushels, and in the Cincinnati crop current which

is generally considered a better authority than the Department of Agriculture. The population of the United States increased perhaps a little more than 60 per cent during the period covered by these facts, while the wheat product more than doubled. Besides Russia and the Argentine Republic have greatly increased their exports of wheat to the world's markets. What terrible influence the price of silver could have in this case the silver men have failed to fully explain.

A Berlin dispatch gives the following story of man who had several times been photographed under the X ray. Dr. Markuse, whose "interior" has been photographed thirty times within the past twenty days by the Rontgen process, has lost all his hair as a result and his face has assumed a brownish color. The skin has peeled off his breast where the Rontgen instrument nearly touched it, and on his back what was first a sore finally developed into a bleeding wound, surrounded by burnt-looking cuticle. The victim is exhausted. If this be true, a man would have to toss up a penny to decide between the X-ray treatment or being put through a thrashing machine.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, in his talks on "The Young Man as a Citizen," says: "A citizen has no more right to be neglectful of the interests of the civic whole in which he is a member than a parent or child has to be neglectful of the interests of the domestic whole in which he is a member. There is the same quality of un-Christian disregard involved in both cases, and whether a man lets his State or city shift for itself or whether he lets his family shift for itself, in the one instance as well as in the other he is false to his corporate duty and is a despicable shirk." Would that the great reformer could burn those thoughts into the hearts of the people of today who for one excuse or another stand aside from politics until the time arrives for them to howl about the rottenness of policies. If the sound business and professional men of today were less neglectful of their civic duty there would be far less occasion for revolt against fraud, and corrupt administration.

United States Attorney General Harmon has given his opinion of the principles Candidate Bryan represents, and stigmatizes them as more dangerous than the tenets of the secessionists. He pays particular attention to the declaration against Federal interference in suppressing riotous disturbances. After citing the law under which President Cleveland acted in taking a hand in the Chicago riots, Mr. Harmon says: "It was under the power conferred by the last section that the late rebellion was suppressed. Mr. Bryan's doctrine that this law is unconstitutional is more dangerous than that of secession. The latter, at least, left the Government some power and authority in the territory of States which should choose to remain. Mr. Bryan would reduce it to the idle mimicry of the stage. It was no more intended to make the General Government dependent upon the States with respect to the matters committed to it than to make the States subject to the General Government with respect to the rights reserved to them. As the General Government is authorized to maintain a regular army and navy, which the States cannot do, and as the militia of all the States is subject to the direct call of the President, it was natural that the States should be made to call upon it for aid against violence, but there was no reason why it would call or wait on them for protection to itself. What I have said is well known to lawyers and students of the Constitution. It is chiefly intended for the people at large, before whom the subject has now been brought."

KINDERGARTEN METHODS.

The kindergarten has reached a point in this country at least where no apology is required for its methods, and no question asked as to the wisdom of its methods. If such apologies were required it would only be necessary to point out how little many people, both young and old, know through personal experience of the senses.

Dr. Stanley Hill, who is president of a "Child Study" society, states that in 1879 a number of kindergartners got some children together and endeavored to find out what was in their minds, and the ideas they formed of the most common things about them. The results were published in the Princeton Review. It was found that 32 per cent of the children on entering school had never seen a live chicken, 51 per cent had never seen a robin; 75 per cent had never seen a growing strawberry, and growing beans were unknown to 71 per cent of these Bostonian children brought up on baked beans. A large percentage of these children upon being asked how large a cow was, showed that they had little idea. One thought a cow was twice as big as her cat's tail. Another thought that a cow was as big as her thumb nail.

These statements seem almost impossible and after all it is the only outcome that could be expected from

the old methods of letting the minds of the children run to weeds until of school age and then set them to memorizing, repeating line after line of words, learning by a mere mechanical process and without touching or attempting to get at the personal testimony of the senses.

### A BIG COLLECTION.

At one of the meetings of the Christian Alliance, held at Old Orchard, Me. last summer the largest collection on record was taken for missionary objects. During the day \$101,324 was subscribed to carry on missionary work on the same day nearly 100 persons volunteered to go to foreign fields. The scenes which attended the subscription are spoken of by the Eastern press as something remarkable. Enthusiasm knew no bounds, and gifts of every form and description were tendered, varying from \$25,000 in cash to jewelry, pianos and real estate. Men and women by the score seemed to have been attacked by a religious mania equal to that of the great "going up day" in 1881, when the end of the world was predicted.

The religious press of the United States has been inclined to frown upon this big collection since the whole affair seemed to have been an epidemic of religious hysteria. One paper says: "There was about a thousand dollars' worth of watches and jewelry given, every one receiving for his gold watch an iron one marked 'gold for iron,' or for jewelry an iron pin. One woman who gave up her watch with a sob, saying it was an heirloom, afterward asked to have it returned to her, as it was a present from her mother, now dead, and she had given it under excitement. The Christian Alliance leaders, however, according to their custom, refused to return it. On the whole it may well be questioned whether this great annual collection results in as large gifts or as healthy a state of Christian feeling as the more quiet, steady and permanent methods pursued in our churches."

Still another religious organ refers to the meeting as a wonderful exhibition of the power of religious emotion when awakened in a large body of people, and although self-forgetfulness is an inspiring thing, in this instance it was undoubtedly carried to an extreme. On the whole, from the accounts given in the newspapers, the whole thing appears very much on the same plane as an Irish wake.

The methods of the speakers were such as to play upon the emotions of their hearers. Christian enthusiasm that lasted long enough to get a dollar or two was sufficient, and in nine cases out of ten the donor, after reverting to normal condition, was ashamed for his or her lack of self-control. Such religion and such Christian contribution does more harm than good, and when leaders revert to such methods the public has good reason to feel it possible that the large sum collected will be injudiciously expended and a good portion wasted.

### ASSOCIATED CHARITIES AGAIN.

During this breathing spell between the summer vacation season and the holidays, there ought to be a combination of forces to bring about a better organization of the charitable associations of Honolulu. The formation of a central society has been broached by this paper previously and received very favorably by the business community, which would perhaps be one of the greatest beneficiaries. The formation of a central body with a paid agent to investigate each and every application for assistance would also guard against the injury done deserving poor by those prone to impose upon the generosity of business men.

A good example of the value of centralizing the charitable forces of a city is found in the methods used in Chicago for directing charity. In that city the sum of one million two hundred thousand dollars is contributed annually through the 200 charitable institutions for the relief of the poor and unfortunate, and the sum of seven hundred and eighty thousand dollars is spent for outdoor relief and for the support of charitable institutions.

Through the Civic Federation of Charities this immense sum is distributed

under the direction of Dr. Philip W.

Ayres, so that the least possible amount goes to waste. Dr. Ayres has charge of the central bureau of charities, and the greatest care is taken to prevent the same individual or family from drawing assistance from two different sources. The history of each case is kept on file, and these histories now number upwards of 42,000, giving a most complete history of pauperism in one of the worst cities in the United States. The system is so complete that derelicts and duplicates are next to impossible.

Of course the charitable work in this town does not require an exorbitant amount of money, and we may be thankful that the proportion of Honolulu citizens dependent upon charity is very small when compared with many cities, yet at the same time this is no reason why the several societies should each be going their own way when money could be saved more de-

riving families assisted and more unscrupulous families found out by forming a federation of local charities. Under the present system there is bound to be abuse of generosity, and the amount of money that might be saved by proper organization would furnish a permanent salary for one official, whose business it should be to keep constant track of the poverty stricken.

### RESULT OF SENATORIAL FINANCING.

One of our weekly papers predicts that P. C. Jones will make a failure of his attempt to float the national bank of Hawaii. Of course every man and every paper has a right to an individual opinion, but we see no reason why there should be any great cry of wolf, wolf, until Mr. Jones returns, either bearing his shield or borne upon it. There seems to be no doubt that the New York financiers will not touch loans of any kind until after the election in November. Even American securities are begging in many instances, and it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the monied men of the world was predicted.

The religious press of the United States has been inclined to frown upon this big collection since the whole affair seemed to have been an epidemic of religious hysteria. One paper says: "There was about a thousand dollars' worth of watches and jewelry given, every one receiving for his gold watch an iron one marked 'gold for iron,' or for jewelry an iron pin. One woman who gave up her watch with a sob, saying it was an heirloom, afterward asked to have it returned to her, as it was a present from her mother, now dead, and she had given it under excitement. The Christian Alliance leaders, however, according to their custom, refused to return it. On the whole it may well be questioned whether this great annual collection results in as large gifts or as healthy a state of Christian feeling as the more quiet, steady and permanent methods pursued in our churches."

As to the possibilities of the loan being floated in the English market, doubtless the same election conditions will obtain, since investors are inclined to hold back for a while in dealing with securities which will be affected by the turn of the American tide. Being so closely associated with the United States, Hawaii cannot but feel the effect of prospective legislation in the country with which it seeks political union. If New Yorkers will not touch the loan under the conditions named by this Government, we doubt very much whether the Londoners will.

Our contemporary also suggests that the loan matter be placed in the hands of the Minister of Finance. This may be all right, but in event of one man's failure we see no reason why the Minister should be forced into the gap to carry out a measure concocted by some of the wise heads and swelled heads of the Senate. Mr. Damon submitted his proposition, and had his scheme been followed out, Hawaii's public loan could be floated today—election or no election—in the New York market.

When the financial scheme of the Minister of Finance was turned down, there arose in the Senate a financial Moses, who asserted that he knew a more advantageous figure at which the loan could be placed. Suffice it to say that the Minister of Finance and the Executive generally fell in line, willing to give every assistance possible, and the work has gone forward. Should the loan find a ready market the Senatorial Moses and his aggregation will be deserving of credit; if failure attends Mr. Jones' mission, the same aggregation must bear the responsibility, and that responsibility is a very heavy one. Outside the more powerful nations, there is no better security in the market today than Hawaiian bonds. If in this first attempt to float an extensive loan outside our own borders, the bonds are given the black eye of failure, it will be one of the worst blows the country has received in many a day.

### THE RIGHT WILL WIN.

The explanation of the restlessness of the present day as given by Rev. Dr. Birnie Sunday morning was indeed refreshing after the dismal tone which runs through the many opinions now set forth in the pulpit and by writers and orators generally. The pessimist has had and is having a most excellent opportunity to get in his work, and how like the sick dog baying at the moon, since the preparations for a general election in the United States stirred up the disagreeable sediment of social conditions, which some poor, thoughtless individuals had dared to hope might always remain at the bottom and never attract serious attention.

There is always a class in the world who, after living a few years in peace and contentment, form an idea that the world is pretty nearly as good as it ought to be, and if it has not reached the pinnacle of righteousness the remainder of the pathway will be free from violent demonstration or periods of serious trouble. When on occasions the reality of the inborn cussedness of human nature and the crudeness of the institutions framed by human hands is impressed upon this class, the shock is so great that they immediately turn to predicting that this or that nation, and possibly the whole world is rapidly rolling on the how-wows.

In times of political trouble and social revolution there are always more preachers of damnation than of salvation, there are always more men ready to pick out the flaws, to sit back and do nothing than there are to put their shoulders to the wheel, make the best of the present and exert every energy to bring out every good that may result from an evil agitation. Too many fail to appreciate what a terribly

uninteresting place this world would be if all the social and religious problems were solved, too many want to "brush up" matters that give promise of engendering sharp differences of opinion, they want the next generation to work the thing out, if it won't work out of itself. The men who tremble for the outcome when a nation's strength is being tested, too often fail to see the sound foundation being laid for the structure which must constantly go on being remodelled. A house always looks ungainly while in process of erection, but every honest timber has its place, and in some way adds to the beauty of the finished structure. A great many people in both public and private life would be well to remember the words of a campaign song which runs.

"Though righteousness now and then suffer defeat—  
Seem checked like the oak pruned so near to its base—  
Tis but for new strength, when, with armor complete,  
Irresistible Right will all error dispel."

### Y. M. C. A. SENATE.

Organization Formed Last Night. Free Silver a Topic for Debate.

Temporary organization of the Y. M. C. A. Senate was effected last evening. The meeting held in the parlor at the association building was well attended by young men. Ed. Towse presided for the evening and W. J. Forbes was secretary pro tem. A committee, consisting of these two and C. S. Farmer, was appointed to report a constitution and by-laws next Tuesday evening. Dr. C. C. Ryder kindly furnished the laws and rules of the San Francisco Y. M. C. A. Senate.

The Honolulu Y. M. C. A. Senate will proceed to business at once. A debate will be held on next Tuesday evening. The subject will be "Resolved, that the free and limited coinage of silver by the United States would be beneficial to that country." There will be a regular debate by principals and then other members of the Senate and speakers in the audience may take part in a miscellaneous discussion. The informal speeches will be limited to five minutes each. A general invitation to attend will be extended to the public.

### Customs Salaries.

An item in an evening paper to the effect that the salaries of the Custom House inspectors and guards had been reduced to \$80 and \$40 respectively is thoroughly misleading. As a matter of fact the inspectors and guards have been graded and the salaries fixed according to the length and efficiency of service. By this system money is saved to the Government and the men doing their work in the most satisfactory manner are rewarded by gradual increase in salary.

**Merit Talks**

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

### Severe Case of Dyspepsia.

"I suffered from dyspepsia 20 years. I had a feeling as though there was a lump in my stomach. I did not dare to eat meat or warm bread, very few vegetables, for fear of the great distress food caused me. I experienced relief right after commencing to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. My appetite increased, I gained in general health and strength. I can eat almost anything now without discomfort. Although I had been an invalid for twenty years, I can truthfully say that I am better than for a long time. I never weighed so much in my life." Mrs. EMILY F. BUMP, 45 Portland Street, Middleboro, Mass.

### Twenty Dollars.

for a handsomely finished, hardwood secretary bookcase, means that people who have not been able to possess one before, can do so now. These are the same as you would expect to pay thirty dollars for.

### Extension Tables.

The sort that have the leaves under the table and which fit in place automatically, are superior to the old style and not more expensive. Beautifully carved and made of hardwood.

We keep a full assortment of upholstering goods and can do work in this line better and cheaper than elsewhere.

**C. HUSTACE,**  
**Wholesale and Retail Grocer**

LINCOLN BLOCK, KING ST.

Farm, Plantation & Ships' Stores Supplied on Short Notice.

New Goods by every Steamer. Orders from the other Islands faithfully executed.

TELEPHONE 116.

**J. S. WALKER.**

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

**Royal Insurance Company**

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**WILHELM MAE OF MADISON INC.**

INSURANCE COMPANY

Sure Life, Accident, Fire, Marine

Canada

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

"Deutsch" is

# SOMETHING EDISON HAS NEVER LEARNED

Transmission of Cable Messages Across the Atlantic

## WORDS WRITTEN BY WAVE LINES.

How the Work is Done Chat About the Men  
Wonderful Skill in Sending and Receiving  
Dispatches—Locating a Break in the Line  
How Repairs are Made to the Cables

Thomas A. Edison, who in his time has been one of the fastest telegraphers in the world, admits that he is totally unable to receive a cable message from across the Atlantic ocean. "While the ordinary Morse land dispatch is represented by makes and breaks of the current," he said, recently, "the cable message is represented by a waving line. This line runs up and down unequally. It is the length or value of the curves that enables the operator to detect the message." I have often

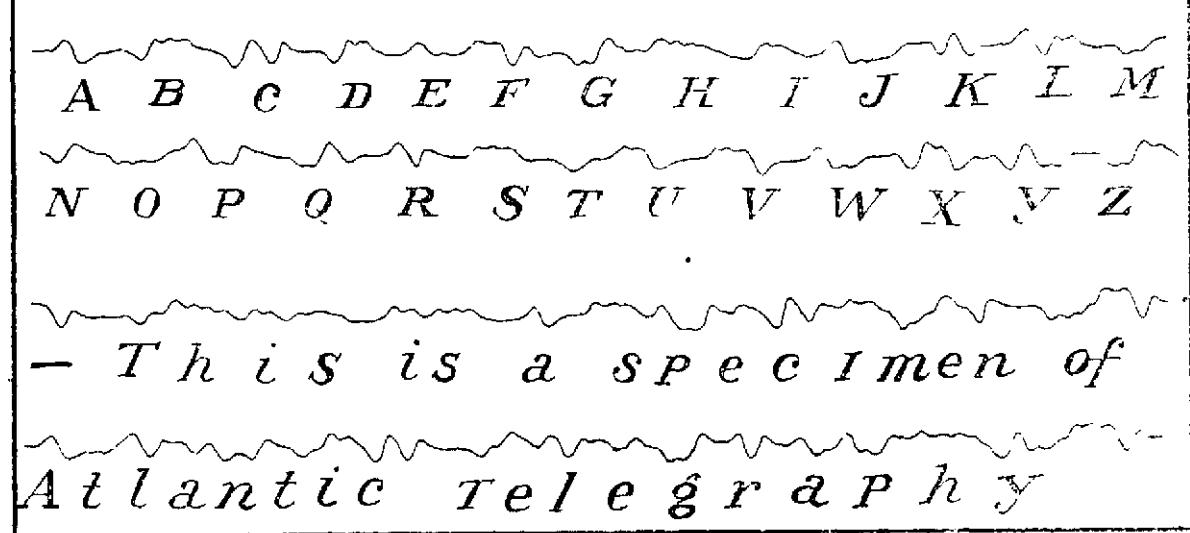
rent when it is acting under long distances of water. Electricity invariably seeks to escape from its conductor to the earth. Mother Earth will, in fact, absorb it all if given the chance. The cable is, therefore, insulated, but this desire to return to earth is stronger than the resisting power of the insulation; therefore while the latter holds the current partially intact, the gutta percha or other covering of the cable is filled with innumerable stray lateral currents all seeking to escape to the surrounding water.

With such state of affairs it would be simply impossible to operate a succession of makes and breaks in the current the residual would, if short, fill up the gaps. The difficulty is overcome by operating two keys on the sounder instead of one, as in ordinary telegraphy. One key is attached to the positive pole of the battery, the other key is attached to the negative pole. Thus by depressing either key an impulse is created in different directions over the line. As a short cut to brevity it may change constantly and the current travels in either direction backward or forward, at the will of the operator. This is reduced to a practical basis in an ingenious manner.

On the receiver's desk in the cable station will be found a large double magnet. Suspended between the poles of this magnet is a small elongated coil of wire. The coil hangs suspended in the air by means of a delicate fibrous thread. The current from the cable is made to pass around the coil, which, as it is hanging between the poles of the magnet, will turn backward or forward, at the will of the operator. This is reduced to a practical basis in an ingenious manner.

HOW A BREAK IS LOCATED.

Sometimes a cable will break at the bottom of the sea, or some other fault will prevent messages being sent through. Although the line extends through miles of drift and over leagues of ocean bed, the system has been reduced to such a nicety that the location of the fault is only a matter of lit-



CABLE ALPHABET AND SPECIMEN OF ATLANTIC TELEGRAPHY.

watched the operators at work, and I think it is wonderful that they are able to select the message at all. The line as it runs up and down is crossed and recrossed by other lines coming from earth currents and the thousands and ones sources from which a stray current gets in. It is simply impossible for me to pick out the real message. Yet those fellows do it every time and with comparative ease."

### IT DIFFERS FROM ORDINARY TELEGRAPHY.

Now, not only is this complimentary to the skill of the cable operators, but it calls attention to a department of the public service and a class of workers of which most persons know little or nothing says the Washington Star. The cable station is after all the most wonderful institution in the whole telegraphic system. The method of its operation is totally different from that of the land telegraph office. The quantities are less exact, a greater mental force is required of the operator. Moreover, the mechanism of the system is more picturesque.

There is more human interest in transmitting characters 3,000 miles under the sea and eventually setting them down in black and white than there is in clicking a series of dots and dashes over a land wire. For this is what cabling across the ocean amounts to. When the operator in the New York cable station gives an impulse to this key, he knows that he is practically writing with an elongated pen which reaches out undisturbed through miles of alternate tempest and calm and sets down on a strip of paper letters and words which have all the peculiarities of his own chirography. Nor is this at all overdrawn. Operators at each end of the line recognize each other by the characteristic shapes of the curved lines which they cause to be traced on the long strips of paper at the receiver's desk.

It is common event nowadays for arbitrage brokers on the New York cotton exchange to send a cablegram to the Liverpool cotton exchange ordering a sale of "future" cotton, have the sale made and receive a receipt announcing the conclusion of the transaction in two minutes from the time the first message was handed to the clerk. The significance of this will be realized when it is pointed out that there is a class of brokers who depend for business solely on the half minute or so of telegraphic time which exists between here and Europe. If cotton is quoted at the same price on the New York and Liverpool or other exchanges, but should subsequently drop half a point, arbitrage brokers with connections abroad are sure to cable their agents to sell out before the official change in the quotation is sent across the sea. The aim is to save the difference in price between the two quotations.

Many brokers make all their profits in this way, and the tendency of it has been to quicken the business methods of the exchanges. So much has this become the fact that a delay of one-half minute in the sending of a cablegram is sure to cause loud and threatening protest from the brokers. One firm, in fact, instituted a suit for damages against a leading cable company because of a delay of ten minutes in sending; suit was eventually withdrawn but the incident serves to show at what a break-neck pace business is now done in our exchanges—quite a contrast to the relays of couriers which were used to carry the news of the battle of Waterloo to Rothschild.

### DESCRIPTION OF APPARATUS

The reason a waving line printed on a strip of paper is used in cabling instead of the Morse code of dots and dashes is because of the peculiar construction of the cable itself and of a certain eccentricity of the electric cur-

rent when it is acting under long distances of water. Electricity invariably seeks to escape from its conductor to the earth. Mother Earth will, in fact, absorb it all if given the chance. The cable is, therefore, insulated, but this desire to return to earth is stronger than the resisting power of the insulation; therefore while the latter holds the current partially intact, the gutta percha or other covering of the cable is filled with innumerable stray lateral currents all seeking to escape to the surrounding water.

### THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY

The British aristocracy includes 11,000 persons.

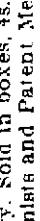
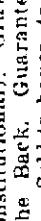
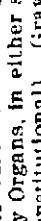
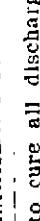
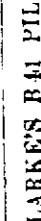
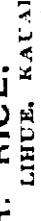
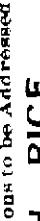
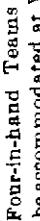
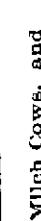
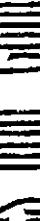
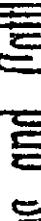
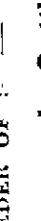
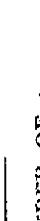
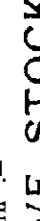
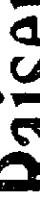
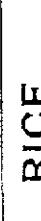
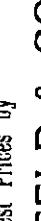
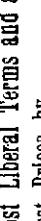
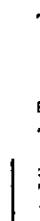
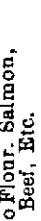
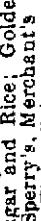
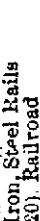
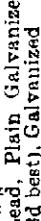
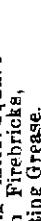
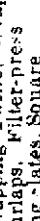
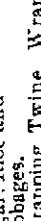
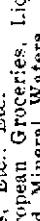
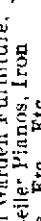
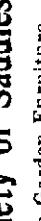
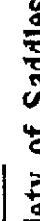
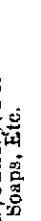
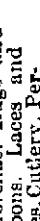
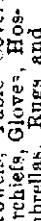
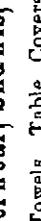
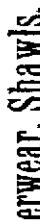
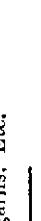
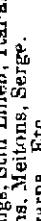
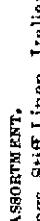
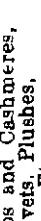
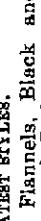
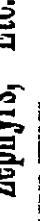
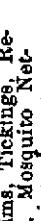
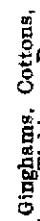
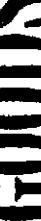
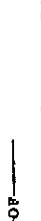
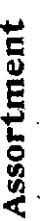
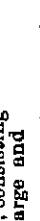
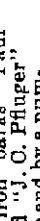
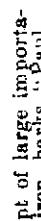
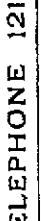
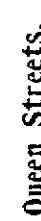
### NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

# Lawn

**HAY AND GRAIN Mowers!**

Will do better on  
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

Is the very best at the  
VERY LOWEST PRICES.



## Your Stock

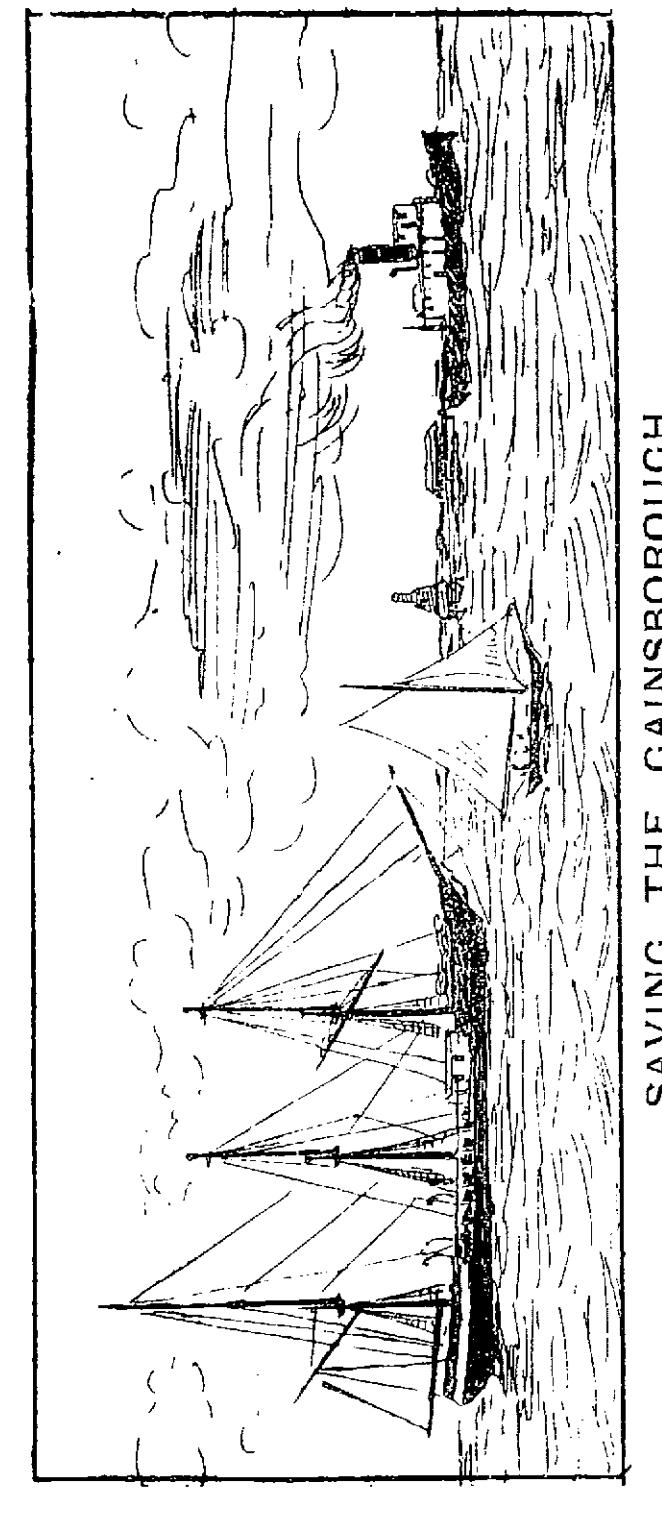
will do better on  
FIRST-CLASS FEED.

**HAY AND GRAIN**

**Mowers!**

**BOUGHT OF US**

is the very best at the  
VERY LOWEST PRICES.



## SAVING THE GAINSBOROUGH.

At 2 P.M. Sunday the wrecked bark was successfully pulled off the beach by the tug Eetu.—The above represents her as she appeared passing the lighthouse in tow of the tug.

[Sketched by an Advertiser Artist.]

## MISS BALDWIN IS

**NOW MRS. WEDDICK**

**SAFE IN HARBOR.**

**Pulled Off the Reef by the**

**Eetu Sunday Afternoon.**

**GOOD PURCHASE FOR OWNERS.**

**Working Against Difficulties—Satisfactory**

**Results of the Efforts of Captains Ward**

**and Calway—Will be Docked Today—But**

**Little Damage to Hull—To be Repaired.**

**Captain Ward, who had experience in**

**this line of work, Mr. Allen sent him**

**to examine her position and give his**

**opinion of her condition.**

**On his return Captain Thompson of**

**the bark S. C. Allen was given an in-**

**terest in her to take her from the vicinity**

**and removed a**

# OVER THE TEA CUPS

## SIBYLLINE LEAVES.

Yesterday I found myself at a meeting that represented the Kindergarten interest in the Islands. I do not know why it should have been a meeting largely of women. Membership in the Association merely requires a gift of three dollars each year, and I understand that men form a good proportion of givers. Perhaps they are willing to confine their active duties to contributing. It may be that they are satisfied to leave the care of all children to women. Certain it is that women are by nature fitted for the care of children in the family, and the Free Kindergarten Association seems to be ably caring for the children of the state, the larger family.

SIBYL.

### HONOKAA WEDDING.

The Marriage of Nolie Rickard to James M. Muir.

At Honokaa, Hawaii, on Wednesday evening, September 23, 1895, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. James M. Muir and Miss Nora Rickard were united in marriage, the Rt. Rev. Alfred Willis, Bishop of Honolulu, officiating according to the ritual of the Established Church of England.

The house was brilliantly lighted, the room enclosed and decorated with ferns, palms, Chinese lanterns and the flags of England, America and Hawaii. The skill of the decorators' art reached its height in the parlor where the ceremony was performed. Four archways of ferns and red and white roses reaching from the ceiling to the floor were arranged in a semi-circle around the room through which the party marched to a position under the wedding bell in the east part of the room, just back of which was a bank of white roses and ferns.

Precisely at 8:30 o'clock Miss Polly began the familiar strains of Mendelsohn's wedding march and the party entered the room, the bride attended by four sisters and leaning on her father's arm joined the groom at the altar. The bride was attired in a beautiful gown of white silk in train. She carried a bouquet of white roses and maiden hair fern, with orange blossoms fastening her veil. The groom was attired in the conventional black. After the ceremony an elegant wedding supper was served and the evening spent in congratulations and social enjoyments. The many presents were valuable and useful.

The bride is the third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rickard and has spent nearly all her life in Hamakua. She was educated in England, and is the happy possessor of many charming qualifications which have made her a general favorite with her acquaintances. She is especially well known as a vocalist and is a painter of talent. Mr. Muir is a native of Canada, has been a resident of Hamakua for five years and during that time has made a host of friends such as are usually drawn to a perfect gentleman. He is employed as chief bookkeeper for the Honokaa Sugar Company, position in which his employers revere the most implicit confidence in his ability and integrity.

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Now comes a complaint which sets the book world and printing fraternity

a thinking. Consul-General Mills is in receipt of a communication requesting information regarding the sale in Hawaii of American copyright books published in Japan. So far the pirating has been of books devoted to education and issued in the United States by the American book publishing company. But one of their books had reached Hawaii, though it is probable others will be imported and used in private Japanese schools.

While the subject matter and illustrations are identical with the American product the work is inferior in every way. The illustrations in half tone are smudgy and show evidence of amateur rather than the professional.

### Peculiar Fish.

While the Claudio was at anchor off Kipahulu, Maui, on Friday morning, a fish different from anything ever seen on the Islands was caught by one of the native boys. It was brought down yesterday morning and placed on exhibition in the Hollister Drug Co.

The fish is about fourteen inches long from tip to tip, and five inches from the fin on the back to one underneath. The head is chub-like and the mouth shows three teeth in front, two in the upper and one in the lower jaw. It is light green in color, with two red stripes running on either side from the gill to the tail. There are red stripes around the gills which meet at the top and extend down the back.

The fish was seen by a number of people on Maui, as well as here, but as yet no one could be found who had ever seen anything like it.

### A FRANK STATEMENT.

Mrs. R. C. Peterson, of Fairhaven, Tells a Reporter of Her Recent Illness and Cure.

From the Herald, Fairhaven, Wash.

Mrs. R. C. Peterson of Fairhaven, who has been for a number of years a sufferer from nervous prostration, rheumatism and female weaknesses, and who has lately entirely recovered therefrom, was called upon a few days ago by a Herald representative whose attention had been called to her case. In answer to an inquiry, Mrs. Peterson said: "Yes, I was a sufferer for many years from nervous attacks, rheumatism and other complaints. We, my husband and I, expended a large sum of money in visiting the celebrated doctors of Denver, Salt Lake City and San Francisco, but my relief in all cases was only temporary, and we had nearly despaired of my ever recovering my health, when, one day a friend advised Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, saying they had known of a case very similar to mine, where a wonderful cure had been effected by their use.

"Acting upon this advice, my husband purchased a supply of the Pink Pills, more to please my friend than from any belief in the medicine. However before they were half gone I felt a decided change for the better, and after using three vials was entirely recovered, and felt as well and strong as I ever did.

"Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have certainly been a wonderfully effective remedy for me, and I have no hesitancy in recommending them to any one who is affected as I was."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not looked upon as patent medicine, but rather as a prescription. An analysis of their properties shows that they contain, in condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and the tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration, all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness.

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**Tobacco,  
Cigars,  
Pipes and  
Smokers'  
Articles.**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

**HOLLISTER & CO.**  
CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREETS.

Import direct from the principal factories of the World.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.  
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. F. MAY, Auditor.

**Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.**

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

**Artificial  
Fertilizers.**

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect.

For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

**Island Visitors  
TO HONOLULU!**

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES

BY PURCHASING YOUR

AT L. B. KERR'S~~~

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED: A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chalys, Black Alpacas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damask, bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Suitings and Trouserings.

A Single Yard or Article at Wholesale Prices

**L. B. KERR,** Queen Street, Honolulu.

## Lomburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents of the Company are prepared to insure against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings,

## LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Elther Marshal Brown or Deputy Hitchcock will leave for Kailua by the Hall today.

Hoop & Co call attention to secret book cases and extension tables in their new ad.

Minister Cooper entertained a few friends at an organ recital at his residence last night.

It is rumored that R. D. Walbrige will receive the appointment of Government customs appraiser.

The bills against the Government for the month of July will be paid next week. The total amount is \$35,460.91.

After January 1st, 1897, the rate of interest allowed on Postal Savings Bank accounts will be 4½ per cent per annum.

Members of the Honolulu Road Club had a cow bell ride last night. They left a trail of discord that could be cut with a knife.

Go and see the Platinotype pictures of Hawaiian scenes at the Pacific Hardware Company's store. Read their ad in this issue.

There is no truth in the rumor that Col. McLean will retire from the military. Perfect harmony exists among officers and men.

J. D. Parks, school agent at Kailua, has declined to fill in blanks in the census papers, and in consequence he will be dismissed from his position and prosecuted.

The difficulty between the Japanese colony and the Consul General seems to have been amicably settled; an effort is being made to reorganize the Commercial Union on a broader basis.

The Honolulu Road Club, following the custom of universities, has adopted the following war whoop: "Who are we? We are H. R. C. Cowbell. Wo't tell, fiz, bang, one, two, three. We are H. R. C."

The engagement between Mr. William H. Stanley, son of the late Chas. Stanley, Commissary General in H. B. M. Ordinance Department, Dublin, and Miss Juanita F. C. Danford, second daughter of Lady Heron of this city is announced.

James W. Austin, mentioned in these columns yesterday was not a brother of the late Judge Austin. It should have been given as Judge Benjamin Hale Austin, who died in Boston about a year ago. Judge S. L. Austin was 81 years old instead of 71, as stated.

The Social Science had their opening meeting for the season of '96-'97 at the residence of Dr. C. M. Hyde. Colonel Appleton of Boston gave a very interesting talk on the Panama canal. There was a large attendance of the members and a good many invited guests.

President Dole is expected home on the Kinau today. It is probable that the first matter to engross his attention will be the selection of a judge for the Third and Fourth Judicial Circuits, but as Attorney General Smith leaves by the Hall today to attend court at Kohala, it is not probable that anything will be done until he returns.

A Boston paper says that "several years ago seven students at Williams College met regularly to read and discuss great books, classic and modern. To-day one of them is President of the Republic of Hawaii, another is President of Clark University, another a noted New York lawyer, two are eminent judges, and two others are editors, one of the Outlook and the other of Harper's Weekly."

## PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

The Parisians nickname the pawn-broker "aunt;" the Londoners call him "uncle."

When in good health Lord Rosebery averages about five hours' sleep out of the twenty-four.

At various clubs in France lists of eligible girls backed by glittering bank rolls are to be found.

In Germany the men as well as the women wear wedding rings. When either dies the survivor wears both.

Heaven is for the heavenly mind. It is the blossoming and fulfillment of the heavenly life, begun here in sorrow and weakness and conflict with doubts and fears and temptations, but sought and won by the way of faith in God and earnest living—Philip Moxom.

Baron Rothschild maintains as his pet charity the largest school in the world. It is in the east end of London, and has 500 scholars recruited from the poorest class of Russian Hebrews, who are taught to instruct them. Breakfasts are provided each morning to 1,000, and each child is given a suit of clothes and two pairs of shoes yearly.

Revolution in mechanical ideas and methods are of almost daily occurrence. The latest is a way of hardening steel so that a table knife can be made so hard and sharp that it will cut more than one-eighth of an inch in diameter like a cotton string. It is done by putting the articles to be hardened into a chemical bath and shooting an electric current through it.

The sweetest speakers in Europe are the French and the Scotch. There are certain Scotch women and women on the extreme north of the English coast, about Holy Isle and the basaltic rocks of Bamborough who must be the most charming speakers in the world, for nothing could be more charming than their voice and accent.

The proposed Chicago tower will be able to handle 40,000 people every ten hours. It will take 8,000 tons of steel to build it. Thirty-four elevators will express time up and down to and from the 1,000 stories. People will be able to drive 100 objects miles away with a strong gal-

on in the chest—such as when that pneumonia of the heart of the people of France which has been so painful and another on the shoulder and another on the knee, now said to be the disease of persons south & central Europe.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels from Due.  
O. & O. S. S. Gaelic, China and Japan ..... Due.  
O. & O. S. S. Doric, S. F. Oct. 7  
O. & O. S. S. Peru, Yokohama ..... Oct. 12  
O. S. S. Monowai, Colonies ..... Oct. 15  
Brit bk Routenbeck, Liverpool Dec. 15  
Bktne Skagit, Port Gamble ..... Oct. 5

## VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL  
U. S. S. Adams, Watson, Lahaina.

MERCHANTMEN.  
(This list does not include coasters.) Haw schr Norma, Rosehill, Laysan Island and.

Am bk Ladas, Dixon, Liverpool.  
Bktne W. G. Irwin, Williams, San Francisco.

Am bktne S. G. Wilder, McNeil, San Francisco.

Am bk Matilda, Mackenzie, Seattle, Wash.

Br. ship Troop, Fritz, Astoria.

Am bktne Amella, Ward, Seattle, Wash.

Am bktne Klikitat, Cutler, Port Townsend.

Am bk Martha Davis, Soule, San Fran.  
Am schr Defender, Hellengsen, from Eureka.

## ARRIVALS.

Friday, Oct. 2.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Simerson, from Maui and Hawaii ports.

Stmr Iwaiami, Smythe, from Lahaina and Hamakua.

Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, from Lahaina, Lanai and Molokai.

Saturday, Oct. 3.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, from Hawaii ports.

Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Makaweli.

Am schr Defender, Hellengsen, from Eureka.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilson, from Oahu ports.

Sunday, Oct. 4.

Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, from Kauai ports.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Hawaii and Maui.

## DEPARTURES.

Friday, Oct. 2.

Fr. Frigate Dugnay Troin, Bayle, for San Francisco.

Bk Ceylon, Calhoun, for Eureka.

Saturday, Oct. 3.

O. S. S. Australia, Houdlette, for San Francisco.

Stmr Kilauea Hou, Everett, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr Lehua, Nye, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

Monday, October 5.

Stmr Waialeale, Peterson, for Kauai.

Stmr Mokoli, Hilo, for Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

## VESSELS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Stmr W G Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports at 10 a.m.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports at 5 p.m.

Stmr Mikahala, Haglund, for Kauai ports, at 5 p.m.

Stmr Ke Au Hou, Thompson, for Hanamaula, Kilauea, Kalihiwai and Hanalei, at 4 p.m.

Stmr Iwaiami, Smythe, for Lahaina, Honoka and Kukuhale, at 8 p.m.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrivals.

From Hawaii and Maui, per stmr W. G. Hall, Oct. 2d—W. H. Hoogs, B. F. Schoen, Dr. H. A. Lindley, G. F. Grant, Capt. Taylor, Miss Ella Paris, Miss May Paris, Master Robert Paris, Miss Louise Todd, E. M. Legros, Mrs. J. A. Legros, Miss Mary Legros, Mary Hutchinson, Miss Lulu Hutchinson, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. J. K. Kekaula, Mrs. Abbie Kekaula, Miss Alice Smithers, Mrs. G. B. Kuroda, Mrs. S. M. Kuroda, Hattie Panele Long, Young, Wing Fook, Y. Akana, and 46 on deck.

From Lanai and Molokai, per stmr Mokoli Oct. 2—E. Peck, D. McColliston, R. Draper, and 16 on deck.

From Hawaii and Maui ports, per stmr Claudine, Oct. 4—Dr. Weddick and wife Mrs. S. H. Thurston, Mrs. Josepha and child, Geo. C. Ross, C. Farden, B. K. Hanuna, W. H. Baldwin R. von Tempky Awana, wife and child Mrs. Holstein and child, A. N. Kepokai and wife Dr. Averdam, C. B. Ripley, Chang Kim and 53 on deck.

From Kauai ports per stmr Kaala, Oct. 3—Marshal Brown, S. W. Wilcox K. S. Boswell and 10 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr Waialeale Oct. 3—Mrs. F. West, Mrs. Kakani and 14 on deck.

From Kauai ports, per stmr Mikahala, Oct. 4—Miss H. Burgess, M. Silva, M. Moore G. Moore, W. Berlowitz, C. Sproul, Mrs. A. M. Sproul, two children and nurse, H. H. Wilcox and wife, Mrs. N. J. Malone, A. H. Turner and 39 on deck.

## Departures.

For San Francisco per S. S. Australia Oct. 3 Mrs. N. Anderson A. F. Wong Andrew Brown and wife P. G. Camarino C. S. Deasy Mrs. N. E. Gedge and 2 children Geo. F. Grant W. H. Hall Frank R. Harvey C. M. Heintz Mrs. W. M. Impton S. W. Taylor and son Pitt M. H. S. Roth F. M. Remond M. S. L. Reynolds J. A. R. Nunes M. S. L. T. Smith Rev. Benjie Schatz W. L. Solas Mrs. W. W. Taylor and Misses A. M. Johnson V. and M. S. V. W. Wells M. K. W. and S. W. W.

## BORN.

WAL. A. Hanalei, S. L. Kauai, H. A. Kauai, S. M. Oahu, S. S. Maui, S. W. Maui, S. W. Maui, S. W. Maui.

## FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE.

Steamships will leave for and arrive from San Francisco on the following dates, till the close of 1896:

Arrive at Honolulu Leave Honolulu for San Francisco or Vancouver. San Francisco or Vancouver: 1896. On or About On or About Dorie ..... Oct. 7 Peru ..... Oct. 12 Warrimoo ..... Oct. 16 Monowai ..... Oct. 16 Mariposa ..... Oct. 22 Coptic ..... Oct. 20 Belgic ..... Oct. 24 Australia ..... Oct. 28 Australasia ..... Oct. 26 Miowera ..... Oct. 24 Peru ..... Nov. 2 Gaelic ..... Nov. 6 Australia ..... Nov. 14 Alameda ..... Nov. 12 Miowera ..... Nov. 16 Peking ..... Nov. 16 Monowai ..... Nov. 19 Australia ..... Nov. 21 Rio Janeiro Nov. 19 Warrimoo ..... Nov. 24 Gaelic ..... Nov. 28 China ..... Dec. 2 Australia ..... Dec. 11 Mariposa ..... Dec. 10 Doric ..... Dec. 16 Belgic ..... Dec. 11 Warrimoo ..... Dec. 16 Australia ..... Dec. 16 Alameda ..... Dec. 17 Coptic ..... Dec. 28 China ..... Dec. 24 Miowera ..... Dec. 24

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey. Published Every Monday.

21	BAROM.	THERM.	WIND.	PREC.
PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
Sat.	26 31.05 29.98	72	84 0.02 5	4 NNE 4
Sun.	27 30.06 30.01	73	84 0.00 3	NNE 4
Mon.	28 30.08 30.01	70	84 0.04 6	4-5 NNE 4-2
Tues.	29 30.06 29.97	73	85 0.02 60	3 NNE 6
Wed.	30 30.02 29.98	69	86 0.10 60	3 NNE 6
Thur.	31 30.04 29.98	71	84 0.10 60	3 NNE 6
Fri.	2 30 06 29.98	71	82 0.10 6	NNE 6

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation, but not for gravity.

## TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

DAY.	High Tide	Low Tide	Sunrise	Moonrise
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Mon.	5 20 2 45 8 50	9 20 9 30 5 55	5 44 4-28	4 54 4-28
Tues.	6 13 3 22 8 50	9 20 9 30 5 55	5 44 4-28	4 54 4-28
Wed.	7 03 4 45 9 50	9 20 9 30 5 55	5 42 6-18	4 51 6-18
Thur.	8 40 4 40 10 25	11 25 11 55	5 41 7-11	4 50 7-11
Fri.	9 5-25 5 15 11 0	0 0 5 54 5 40	8 6	7-11
Sat.	10 15 6 11 18	1 35 5 54 5 40	8 6	7-11
Sun.	11 7 7 0	2 55 5 55 5 40	8 6	7-11

New moon Oct. 6 at 11 49 a.m.